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CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 49/156 of 23 December 1994, the General Assembly commended the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI) for the activities it had undertaken, despite the difficulties it faced in fulfilling its mandates. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Institute was provided with adequate funds, within the overall appropriation of the programme budget and from extrabudgetary resources, and to submit proposals for any necessary additional funding of the Institute. In its decision 49/480, the Assembly decided to redeploy the amount of US$ 119,700 in order to enable the Institute to meet its administrative expenses throughout 1995. These additional funds were over and above the already approved grant of $204,800, for the biennium 1994/1995. Contributions received, in 1994, from member States of the Institute were somewhat higher than usual, amounting to $69,612. However, as at 30 June 1995, contributions from member States have not been received for 1995.

2. The Governing Board of the Institute, at its fourth ordinary meeting, held at Addis Ababa on 4 and 5 January 1995, acknowledged the significant progress made by the Institute within the short period of its existence, notwithstanding its limited financial resources.

3. The Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), at its 21st meeting, adopted resolution 806 (XXX) of 3 May 1995 on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. In that resolution, the Conference of Ministers acknowledged with satisfaction the activities so far undertaken by the Institute towards the fulfilment of its mandates; urged Governments in the region that had not yet acceded to the Statute of the Institute to do so; and appealed to those member States that had not done so to make timely contributions, including payment of arrears, to guarantee both the survival of the Institute and the implementation of its work programme. The Conference of Ministers appealed to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to renew its programme support to the Institute, taking into account the difficult economic and financial situation faced by most countries in the African region, and also appealed to the United Nations to continue its financial support to the Institute to enable it to meet its administrative obligations on a continuing basis. Further, the Conference of Ministers noted with satisfaction the action taken by the Governing Board to appoint a Director of the Institute.

4. The Institute cooperated closely with the Secretariat and the host Government in the preparations and conduct of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which was held at Kampala from 14 to 18 February 1994. Subsequently, the Institute played a crucial role at the Ninth Congress, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995. The Institute placed high importance on that event, and the Ninth Congress proved to be an excellent opportunity to strengthen international and, in particular, regional cooperation and joint action among member States of the African region.

5. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/156. It focuses on the status of the Institute's recent operations, its staffing, programme activities and funding.

II. STATUS OF OPERATIONS

6. The present report reflects the current status of the Institute's operations and thus updates the previous report submitted to the General Assembly in 1994 (A/49/712).

A. Staffing

7. The Governing Board of the Institute, at its fourth ordinary meeting, held at Addis Ababa, in January 1995, appointed Mr. Isam Abugideri as Director of the Institute. Mr. Abugideri took office in April 1995. In addition, as shown in the staffing table (table I), vacant posts were filled.

B. Programme activities

8. The Institute's programme of work, as approved by the Governing Board for the period 1994-1995, consisted of the following subprogramme activities:

(a) General direction and management;

(b) Training and human resources development;

(c) Comparative research and policy development;

(d) Information and documentation services;

(e) Advisory services to Governments and technical cooperation;

(f) International cooperation and joint activities;

(g) Conferences and seminars.

1. General direction and management

9. In accordance with its Statute, and its Staff Rules and Regulations and Financial Rules and Regulations, the Institute continued to carry out its substantive work, and to administer its staff, funds and other resources, with a view to ensuring the effective and timely implementation of the approved programme activities. Emphasis was placed on improving the performance and quality of services provided to member States, as well as on promoting close coordination and cooperation with other regional and interregional institutes and associated centres that comprise the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Network. Further efforts were made to project and publicize the Institute's role in this area among African States. Communication with some

member States was made easier through the formal establishment of national focal points, as recommended by the Governing Board at its 4th ordinary meeting.

2. Training and human resources development

10. Training activities continued to focus on upgrading the skills, knowledge and expertise of crime prevention and criminal justice personnel in the African region. As in the past, considerable importance was placed on training the trainers in order to ensure a multiplier effect. In addition to developing core courses and basic training prototypes that could be replicated, training seminars and workshops acquainted participants with practical developments and enabled them to exchange experiences. The training activities also provided the opportunity for participants to appraise the Institute's training programme with respect to both its relevance and its responsiveness to the priority training needs of countries in the region.

11. The training activities undertaken in 1994 included the following:

(a) A training workshop on law, women and crime was held at Kampala, from 24 to 28 October. The workshop, which was attended by 16 participants from 12 anglophone African countries, considered various issues related to women as both offenders and victims of crime, as well as their treatment under African law. Participants were informed about recent international trends in female criminality, special requirements in the treatment of female detainees, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and other United Nations guidelines, areas of special concern, such as violence against women, and research priorities in this area;

(b) A bilingual training workshop on the management of prisons and prisoners in Africa was held at Kampala from 7 to 11 November. The seminar brought together 26 senior-level decision makers and managers of correctional services from 21 African countries, representing all the subregions of the continent. It focused on prison management strategies in order to improve the living standards in African prisons. Participants were familiarized with a corrections training manual, prepared by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, with an introduction to human rights training for prison officials, prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat. A United Nations interregional adviser on crime prevention and criminal justice served as a resource person at the meeting.

12. The Institute cooperated with the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies in a training course on the protection of human rights for senior military officers, held at Banjul from 26 to 30 June 1995. The training course was attended by 18 senior military officers from 16 African countries. A representative of the Institute served as a resource person, focusing on the Convention against Torture, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, and the adaptation of international instruments and guidelines on the administration of justice in the African region.

13. In addition, the Institute designed further training courses, to be held during the current biennium. The Institute strengthened its efforts to negotiate funding for these training initiatives with relevant funding agencies.

14. During the few years of its existence, the Institute has carried out 12 training seminars and workshops, involving more than 240 criminal justice and related personnel covering all the subregions of Africa. Reports of these activities have been made available to all countries of the region through the relevant government ministries.

15. At its fourth ordinary meeting, the Governing Board approved two training activities to be undertaken in 1995, subject to the availability of funds. They include:

(a) A training workshop on the prevention of crime in urban areas by promoting meaningful action strategies, to be conducted in November 1995;

(b) A seminar on the development and implementation of joint strategies and modalities to deal with transnational criminality, to be held in December 1995.

3. Comparative research and policy development

16. Two action-oriented studies, one on the resettlement of street children in Kampala and the other on the rehabilitation of prisoners, were undertaken in 1994. Reports providing a detailed analysis of the phenomena and implications for action were published.

17. Results of the study on the resettlement of street children in Kampala pointed to the necessity of adopting certain strategies and mechanisms that are cost-effective. Their successful implementation would contribute to meaningful social integration of street children in the communities of their origin. In addition, the findings indicated the significance of sensitizing concerned social actors to the critical role they are expected to play to reinforce respect for and advocacy of children's rights. The success of the study has prompted the Institute to collaborate with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with a view to supporting the replication of this interventive approach on a larger scale in Uganda and in other African countries.

18. The report of the study on the rehabilitation of offenders constituted a background document for the second conference of Southern, Central and East African heads of correctional services, held at Kampala, in February 1995. The participants viewed the study as a step towards improving the management of prison services and expressed interest in having a similar study replicated in other African countries. Officials of the United Nations Children's Fund and of the Institute discussed possible future cooperation with a view to undertaking a study that would focus specifically on children and youth correctional institutions.

19. As in the past, the Institute endeavoured to identify, analyse and bring to the attention of African countries trends and patterns of criminality, highlighting how far crime, particularly economic and organized crime, can compromise democratic values and public morality and be a threat to sustainable development for countries in the region. The Institute views such research, which should review the nature, trends and patterns of organized crime in different countries, as a conditio sine qua non in combating crime. To that end, member States have expressed interest in relevant research, in particular empirical studies and surveys, which could form a basis for policy decisions in the area of substantive and procedural legislation as well as problem-oriented training for law enforcement and criminal justice administrations. With the redeployment of funds, the Institute has formed the administrative basis to conduct such research but, in order to actually carry it out, project funds would have to be made available to the Institute.

20. In view of its continuing financial limitations, the Institute has intensified its efforts to interest Governments and other bodies, including intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in its activities, with a view to providing extrabudgetary funds to the Institute for relevant research projects. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and other entities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Network continued to assist the Institute in mobilizing possible sources of funding. In accordance with its development objective, the Institute has attempted to attract support from international development agencies that traditionally have not been directly concerned with crime prevention and criminal justice programmes. In addition, the Institute has tried to ensure that national institutions become involved in the implementation of its research activities.

21. At its fourth ordinary meeting, the Governing Board approved two research activities to be undertaken in 1995, subject to the availability of funds. These are:

(a) The continuation of the African Crime, Victimization and Criminal Justice Administration survey. The Institute is cooperating with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in exploring possible sources of funding to undertake victimization studies in one or two francophone African countries in Western Africa;

(b) An action-oriented study on the resettlement of street children in other African countries.

4. Information and documentation services

22. During the period under review, the Institute published its biannual newsletter (vol. 5, Nos. 1 and 2, and vol. 6, No. 1) in English and French. The newsletters were widely distributed to countries in the region and to international bodies. The Institute's mailing list has continued to expand and, by the end of June 1995, contained approximately 500 interested entities and experts in their individual capacity. In addition, the reports of the two

training workshops, on law, women and crime and on management of prisons and prisoners, were published in English and French and widely distributed.

23. The compilation of African country profiles and the roster of African experts in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice continued to be expanded during the reporting period. It now serves as a useful database for Governments, as well as for intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations interested in the assistance of African experts on crime prevention and criminal justice. The roster of experts will be further expanded during 1995/96.

24. With the assistance provided by other institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Network, as well as other relevant institutions, work continued towards the development of a specialized reference library on crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, with special emphasis on publications concentrating on research in this field conducted in the African region. However, continuing financial constraints limited the Institute's efforts to acquire relevant material on a broader scale.

5. Advisory services to Governments and technical cooperation

25. Its precarious financial situation did not allow the Institute to undertake advisory missions during the reporting period. Two member States requested advisory services from the Institute and offered to meet all related expenses. However, subsequent internal developments in both countries impeded the execution of these missions.

6. International cooperation and joint activities

26. Cooperation has improved between the Institute and the Institutes that comprise the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Network and other relevant organizations and agencies operating in this area. In addition, efforts have been made to establish contacts with other organizations and institutions both within and outside the African region which may have an interest in cooperating with the Institute. The Institute participated in an exchange of information among these organizations regarding activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice. Planned joint initiatives are intended to augment the Institute's role and capability to assist member States in the provision of training, information-gathering and strengthening of their criminal justice administration efforts.

27. A number of joint co[illegible]peration activities took place in 1994, and are planned for 1995. The Commonwealth Secretariat co-sponsored a bilingual training workshop on the management of prisons and prisoners and provided a resource person for the meeting (see para. 11 (b) above). The other co-sponsors were the Canadian Corrections Services and the Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. A proposal for a joint seminar on the development and implementation of joint strategies and modalities to deal with transnational criminality in Africa, to be held in December 1995, was submitted to the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. A seminar on crime in Southern Africa: towards the

year 2000, was expected to be organized in cooperation with UNICRI in September 1995.

28. The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC), in Montreal, Canada, was consulted to possibly undertake joint activities in the area of urban crime prevention. In addition, ICPC has offered its cooperation in the area of urban crime prevention in the context of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). Consultations were initiated with the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation on action-oriented studies in selected African States. In addition, the Institute consulted with the United States Department of State and Department of Justice on possible cooperation with regard to strategies and modalities to deal with transnational criminality in Africa.

29. The Institute will cooperate in the global project on firearms control, which will be coordinated by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and sponsored by the Governments of Japan and Canada.

7. Conferences and seminars

30. During the reporting period, the Institute participated in a number of international, regional, subregional and national meetings and seminars, organized in different parts of the world, as follows:

(a) The Eighth International Symposium on Victimology was held in Adelaide, Australia, from 20 to 26 August 1994. On the basis of a report on the Institute's training seminar on victims of crime and the prevention of victimization in Africa, as well as reports on pilot victimization studies in Bujumbura, and Kampala, the representative of UNAFRI made a presentation on the situation of victims in Africa. He informed the Symposium of the efforts made by the Institute towards undertaking a victimization study that would ultimately cover all African countries. He appealed for technical cooperation with the Institute in this endeavour, particularly in the light of the coordinating role of the Institute in the African region;

(b) The second meeting of the members and directors of the International Centre for Crime Prevention was held at Montreal, Canada, on 10 and 11 September 1994. In addition to participating in the deliberations of the meeting, the representative of the Institute had the opportunity to meet and discuss with the Vice-President of the Canadian International Development Agency matters relating to the Institute. The Vice-President agreed to consider a draft project proposal on urban crime in African countries for possible funding;

(c) The Institute was represented at the fourth plenary session and meeting of the Executive Board of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, held in Trento, Italy, from 17 to 19 September 1994;

(d) The Deputy Director of the Institute served as a resource person at the Expert Group Meeting on Children and Juveniles in Detention, held at Vienna from 30 October to 4 November 1994. He addressed the meeting on the actual status of implementation of United Nations standards and norms in juvenile

justice in the African region in terms of legislation and practice, and made specific recommendations on how to avoid the imprisonment of juveniles in Africa and how the situation of juveniles in African detention facilities could be improved. A detailed report of the meeting was published by the Government of Austria and is available at the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat;

(e) The Deputy Director of the Institute served as one of the visiting experts at the ninety-ninth International Training Course of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), held at Fuchu, Japan, from 8 to 27 February 1995. The training course addressed the issue of public participation and the prevention of corruption in the effective administration of criminal justice. The Deputy Director gave a lecture on UNAFRI and its role in promoting public participation in crime prevention in the African countries. In addition to exploring further cooperation between UNAFEI and UNAFRI, the Deputy Director established contacts with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) with a view to including UNAFRI in the technical cooperation activities of JICA. In addition, cooperation was strengthened between the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation and the Institute regarding joint victimization studies in francophone African countries;

(f) The Institute was represented at the 21st meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 27 April 1995 (see para. 48 below);

(g) The Institute was represented by the Director, Deputy Director and Research Officer at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995, and at the third meeting of the Directors of the International Centre for Crime Prevention, held on the occasion of the Ninth Congress;

(h) The Institute was represented by the Director and Deputy Director at the fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held at Vienna from 29 May to 9 June 1995. They also participated in the meetings of the regional institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Network held during the fourth session of the Commission. The meetings focused on promoting cooperation among institutes and planning joint activities for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations;

(i) The Information and Documentation Officer of the Institute participated in the 3rd meeting of the World Criminal Justice Library Network, held in Villingen-Schwenningen, Germany, from 12 to 27 May 1995. Discussion focused on the information needs of the police, including those in the training areas, and the best ways to disseminate such information;

(j) The Institute cooperated with the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies in a training course on the protection of human rights for senior military officers, held at Banjul from 26 to 30 June 1995 (see para. 12 above).

31. In addition, the Professional staff of the Institute participated as resource persons in a number of locally organized seminars and workshops on issues relating to crime prevention and criminal justice, and the observance of human rights.

III. FUNDING AND SUPPORT

A. Funding sources

32. As in the past, the Institute was funded during the reporting period by contributions from African member States that have acceded to the Statute of the Institute, project funds from the United Nations Development Programme and a grant from the United Nations.

1. Assessed financial contributions of African member States

33. Membership in UNAFRI is open to all member States of the Economic Commission for Africa. The number of members of the Institute at the present time is 27 member States. The Institute views the increase in its membership as a clear indication of the growing interest of member States in its programme and work.

34. The Statute of the Institute stipulates that the administrative and programme costs of the Institute are to be defrayed by assessed financial contributions from member States. During 1994, assessed contributions were collected from six member States, amounting to US$ 69,612, the highest level of annual contributions received by the Institute since its inception. However, the total amount collected was still far below the expected level.

35. The financial situation of the Institute continued to be very bleak. In spite of the contributions received from member States and the demonstrated importance and relevance of the Institute to the crime prevention and criminal justice needs of the African region, as recently emphasized, inter alia, by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its twenty-first meeting, an adequate level of contributions by member States is yet to be reached.

36. As of June 1995, no country had remitted its contribution for 1995; two countries had remitted their contributions up to 31 December 1994 in full; two other countries remitted their contributions up to December 1993; one country remitted its contribution up to 31 December 1992; and four countries made partial payments against their assessed contributions for the period 1989-1994. Of the expected collection from all 27 member States for the period 1989-1995, amounting to $1,511,766, $212,813 had been remitted as at 30 June 1995. The status of member States' contributions up to 1995 is presented in table 2. The Institute will continue its efforts to mobilize member States to remit their assessed contributions.

37. The Governing Board of the Institute, at its fourth ordinary meeting, approved the 1993 audited account of income and expenditure (see table 3) and

took note of the 1994 income and expenditure statement (see table 6). The Board reiterated the need for member States to meet their financial obligations to the Institute in order to demonstrate their support of the Institute. In addition, various United Nations policy-making bodies, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic Commission for Africa, in their recent resolutions on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, urged member States to remit as a matter of urgency their assessed contributions.

2. United Nations Development Programme

38. The execution of the activities of the Institute was made possible largely by the financial assistance provided by UNDP, which has contributed US$ 1,663,311 to the Institute since its inception in 1989. However, by the time UNDP assistance ended, in October 1994, the Institute had spent $1,505,429.31, leaving an unspent balance of $157,881.69. The Institute appealed to the Administrator of UNDP to reallocate the unspent balance of its 1994 programme support to be used by the Institute in 1995. To that end, a formal request to reallocate $157,881.69 was submitted to UNDP. The Institute made the request in the light of General Assembly resolution 49/156, Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/21 and ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 806 (XXX), which called on the Administrator of UNDP to reconsider his decision regarding the renewal of the funding of the Institute. Moreover, all of these resolutions called for the continuation of UNDP funding, even if it was limited to specific projects undertaken by the Institute, considering the financial problems that most African countries had to face.

3. United Nations

39. The United Nations grant to UNAFRI for the period 1992-1993, amounting to $204,800, terminated in December 1993 (see also A/49/712, para. 30). In view of the continuing financial difficulties of the Institute, the General Assembly approved a further grant of $204,800 under section 15 (Economic Commission for Africa) of the United Nations programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, in order to cover the salaries of the Director of the Institute and the Deputy Director, as well as other administrative expenses. The General Assembly, in paragraph 32 of its resolution 48/228 of 23 December 1993, requested the Secretary-General to keep the financial situation of the Institute under active review and to submit proposals for any necessary additional funding for the Institute.

40. At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Institute (A/49/712), which, inter alia, analysed the major resource constraints of UNAFRI. The report underscored the need for the Institute to be granted a basic level of resources and provide a more stable financial basis to guarantee the survival of the Institute, given the economic difficulties faced by most African countries. Accordingly, in its decision 49/480, upon the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly

approved extra funds amounting to $119,700 for the Institute. This additional funding would enable the Institute to meet its administrative expenses in 1995.

B. Resources available in 1995

41. The Governing Board, at its fourth ordinary meeting, approved the programme of work and budget of the Institute for 1995 (see table 4). The estimated requirements, amounting to $455,690, were revised to $606,980 to reflect additional funding from the United Nations and the savings of prior years from the UNDP project fund. The breakdown of the revised budget is as follows:

(a) Operational budget for core staff and recurrent administrative expenditures, amounting to $415,480;

(b) Estimated requirements for substantive activities, including training and human resources development, research and policy development and information and documentation services, amounting to $191,500.

42. It should be noted that, had the total estimated requirement for substantive activities been approved, including training and human resources development, information and documentation services, joint activities and advisory services amounting to $434,858.44, the budgetary distribution in the form of percentages of both administrative expenditure and substantive services would have been meaningful and well distributed.

43. Of the $606,980 expected to be available in 1995, 45.8 per cent ($277,616) was allocated to staff; 13.7 per cent ($82,864) to administration and management; 28 per cent ($170,000) to training; 1.8 per cent ($11,000) to research; 1.7 per cent ($10,500) to information and documentation; 2.4 per cent ($15,000) to official travel; and 6.6 per cent ($40,000) to mission costs (see table 4). The sources of funding were identified as follows:

(a) Approved portion of the United Nations grant: $260,600;

(b) Expected rephasing of unspent balance of UNDP funds for 1994: $157,881;

(c) Expected collections from fund-raising and member States: $188,499.

C. United Nations proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997

44. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/156, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make proposals to provide additional resources to the Institute in the context of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, the Secretary-General, proposed that a grant be made to the Institute in order to alleviate its financial difficulties. 1/

IV. GOVERNING BOARD

45. The Governing Board of the Institute, at its fourth ordinary meeting held at Addis Ababa on 4 and 5 January 1995, appointed a new Director, who took up office in April 1995. The Board expressed satisfaction with the performance of the Institute, reiterated the importance and relevance of the Institute to the African region and noted with serious concern the acute financial situation of UNAFRI arising from the failure of member States to remit their assessed financial contributions annually to the Institute. Accordingly, the Board called upon member States to contribute funds to the Institute, including outstanding arrears. In addition, the Board considered the 1993-1994 financial statement of the Institute. It approved the audited accounts of the Institute for 1993 and the programme of work and proposed programme budget for 1995.

46. In view of the critical financial situation of the Institute, the Board made the following proposals to augment the resources of the Institute:

(a) Intensification of the mobilization of the remittances of member States' assessed contributions, with the direct assistance of the Chairman of the Governing Board and the host Government;

(b) Collecting registration fees from participants in UNAFRI seminars/workshops;

(c) Renting the facilities of the Institute, including houses, classrooms and car park;

(d) Submission of proposals for funding and financial assistance to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

47. The Board recommended to the ECA Conference of Ministers an amendment to article V of the Statute of the Institute, which makes provisions for the chairmanship of the Governing Board. The amendment would allow member States to chair the Governing Board on a rotational basis for a period of one year, with the possible extension of the chairmanship for another consecutive year. By this, the Executive Secretary of ECA, as the executing agency of the United Nations and UNDP for the Institute, would no longer risk being in possible conflict with any functions as Chairman of the Board.

V. TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

48. The Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, at its twenty-first meeting, held at Addis Ababa, on 26 and 27 April 1995, considered and endorsed the decisions and recommendations made by the fourth ordinary meeting of the Governing Board of the Institute. In particular, the Conference of Ministers amended the Statute of the Institute, as recommended by the Governing Board. In addition, the Conference of Ministers adopted resolution 806 (XXX) on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in which, inter alia, it acknowledged with satisfaction the activities undertaken so far by the Institute towards the

fulfilment of its mandate, and urged Governments in the region that had not yet acceded to the Statute of the Institute to do so as a matter of priority in order to broaden the Institute's regional support base. The Conference of Ministers expressed gratitude to the host Government for its support, and to member States that had honoured their obligations to pay their assessed contributions to the Institute. At the same time, the Conference of Ministers appealed to those countries that had not done so to make contributions, including the payment of arrears, within a reasonable time to guarantee both the survival of the Institute and the implementation of its programme of work. In the same resolution, the Conference of Ministers expressed special gratitude to UNDP and the United Nations for their continuous support and assistance and appealed to the Administrator of UNDP and to the General Assembly to continue their financial support of the Institute to enable it to meet its administrative obligations on a sustainable basis.

VI. SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AFRICAN GROUP AT THE NINTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

49. During the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the African Group held two meetings. One of the central topics of those meetings was the issue of UNAFRI. During the meetings, the Group noted with satisfaction the important role of the Institute in promoting regional cooperation among Governments, academic institutions and experts in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. In addition to assisting African countries in mobilizing their human resources and potential administrative growth, the African Group emphasized that the Institute promoted sustainable development and, at the same time, responded to crime problems with dynamic programmes. Delegations were particularly convinced that the Institute would assist member States in assessing criminality trends in the region and their impact on national development strategies. Furthermore, the Institute could assist in the formulation of policies and programmes for the promotion of criminal justice reforms in the context of development, and promote technical cooperation among African countries in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

50. Serious concern was expressed at the meetings about the financial difficulties the Institute has had to face. The African delegations stressed that the Institute deserved the support of all African countries. They unanimously agreed to bring the issue of UNAFRI, particularly that of its critical financial situation, to the attention of the Organization of African Unity, at its next session.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

51. The present report is the fourth one on this subject submitted to the General Assembly. As expressed by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its twenty-first meeting, and by various United Nations policy-making bodies, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the

political support for the Institute remains strong, which is also reflected in the increasing number of States acceding to the Statute of the Institute since its inception.

52. While the three previous reports emphasized the major constraints of UNAFRI, arising mainly from its limited resources, the extremely precarious present situation of the Institute must be underlined. If the Institute is to continue to deliver its services to member States of the African region in formulating policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, designing and conducting training programmes, undertaking policy-oriented studies and research activities, and promoting the exchange of information and expertise, it requires a basic minimum of resources. It must have the possibility of operating on a more stable financial basis.

53. In accordance with General Assembly decision 49/480, additional funds were allotted to the Institute in order to meet its administrative expenses for 1995. Member States have made some, even though modest, attempts to finance the Institute. Consultations with UNAFRI and interested Governments indicate that, given the economic difficulties faced by most African countries, the generosity of the host country cannot compensate for the shortcomings in the remittance of assessed contributions from other countries of the region. The persistent problem of financial insecurity has not only seriously jeopardized the implementation of the Institute's programme of work, but has also called into question its viability. Consequently, if the Institute is to fulfil its objectives and respond to the growing demands and pressing needs of countries of the region, urgent action by the General Assembly is essential.

54. Major efforts have been made to mobilize financial, technical and political support for the Institute. Contacts have also been pursued with a number of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutes active in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to tap the necessary funds. However, while some limited contributions may be forthcoming, the financial situation of the Institute remains a matter of serious concern, owing to competing priorities of donors and the inability of most member States to fulfil their financial obligations.

55. In view of the repeated requests by United Nations policy-making bodies for more sustained support for the Institute, and taking into account the renewed wish of the African Ministers to see the Institute fully operational, the Secretary-General proposes that the General Assembly authorize the appropriation of additional funds for the Institute for the biennium 1996-1997, as indicated in section 15 (Economic Commission for Africa) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, to cover the expenses for a minimum of core staff and the basic requirements for the implementation of the Institute's programme. In the meantime, the Institute will urge its member States to speed up payment of their assessed contributions through a special appeal, and mount a vigorous fund-raising campaign for additional donations, in order to enhance regional cooperation in the fight against crime and promote a more effective concerted response in dealing with transnational criminality. It is also important that the United Nations Development Programme be encouraged to continue providing its support to the Institute beyond 1995, bearing in mind the high costs inflicted by the rising level of crime on the development process of the countries in the

region. Integrated policies and action carried out in a regional framework can be much more effective than disjointed and piecemeal efforts.

56. The Joint Inspection Unit, in its report to the General Assembly on the evaluation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF), has stressed the importance of crime prevention and control for sustainable African human development. UNAFRI could play a pivotal role in this regard. It is an essential resource for African countries eager to improve their situation and to advance on the path of peace, development, justice and democracy. With adequate support, it could provide more extensive assistance to countries of the region seeking advice on how to strengthen their crime prevention strategies and ensure more humane and effective criminal justice.

57. UNAFRI also has a continuing lead role to play with respect to regional integration and closer subregional cooperation among African States. Its training and action-oriented research activities foster common approaches to crime and justice problems of mutual concern. By harmonizing national legislation and adopting regional agreements, concerted action against transnational crime can be furthered. Advisory services can be extended to requesting States and joint strategies against crime promoted. With enhanced support, the Institute could be a key resource for countries of the continent eager to join forces in countering the increasing threat of crime.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1), vol. II, sect. 15, para. A.50.

Table 1

Staffing table as at 30 June 1995

Post designation/level a/	Number of posts	Status	Source of funds
1. Professional posts			
(a) Managerial			
Director (D-1)	1	Filed (since April 1995)	United Nations grant
Deputy Director (P-5)	1		United Nations grant
(b) Technical/administrative			
Training Officer (P-4)	1		United Nations grant
Research Officer (P-4)	1		United Nations grant
Information/documentation Officer (P-3)	1		United Nations grant
Acting Finance Officer (P-2)	1		United Nations grant
Systems Analyst (P-2)	1		
2. General Service			
Secretary	3		United Nations grant
Administrative Assistant	1		United Nations grant
Financial Assistant	1		United Nations grant
Messenger/cleaner	3		United Nations grant
Driver	2		United Nations grant
Gardener/maintenance	1		United Nations grant

a/ All post/designations are based on UNAFRI salary scale classifications stipulated in the Staff Rules and Regulations of the Institute.

Table 2

Status of assessed contributions as at 30 June 1995

Member States	Assessed contribution 1989-1991	Assessed contribution 1992-1994	Assessed contribution 1995	Total assessed contribution 1980-1995	Collections to date	Balance 30 June 1995
Burundi	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Congo	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Egypt	57 100	86 100	28 700	171 900	57 100	114 800
Equatorial Guinea	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Gambia	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	4 128	21 622
Ghana	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Guinea	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	17 450	8 300
Kenya	-	4 150	4 150	8 300	2 000	6 300
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	97 450	148 350	49 450	295 250	-	295 250
Malawi	7 483	12 450	4 150	24 083	4 676	19 407
Morocco	41 500	61 500	20 500	123 500	-	123 500
Mozambique	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	17 450	8 300
Niger	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Nigeria	83 750	143 550	47 850	275 150	28 709	246 441
Rwanda	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Senegal	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Seychelles	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Sierra Leone	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Somalia	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Sudan	9 150	12 450	4 150	24 083	-	24 083
Togo	7 483	12 450	4 150	75 000	38 100	36 900
Tunisia	25 800	36 900	12 300	25 750	21 600	4 150
Uganda	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	21 600	4 150
United Republic of Tanzania	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Zaire	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Zambia	9 150	12 450	4 150	51 000	-	51 000
Zimbabwe	18 200	24 600	8 200	1 511 766	212 813	1 298 953
Total	503 466	754 150	254 150			

Table 3

Income and expenditure as at 31 December 1993 a/
(In United States dollars)

Assessed contributions for 1993	250 000.00
Grant from the United Nations	90 000.00
UNDP project fund	393 544.07
Interest and other income	20 436.47
Total income	753 980.54
Expenditure against Member States' contributions	
Administrative support	14 372.52
Research	5 323.37
Audit expenses	9 131.90
Secretarial services	789.71
Postage and communication	2 588.85
Operations and maintenance	8 723.98
Transportation	5 129.66
Hospitality	3 385.83
Miscellaneous	2 081.65
	51 527.47
Expenditure against UNDP project fund	
Research adviser	27 443.43
Training adviser	32 497.24
Information/Documentation Officer	21 903.54
Administrative/Finance Officer	16 859.83
Administrative support	23 202.00
Systems Analyst	13 076.86
Duty travel	22 774.75
Group training/meetings	170 080.64
Consultants	4 866.25
Expendables	34 139.97
Non-expendables	5 946.37
Reporting cost	11 874.64
Sundry	8 878.55
	393 544.07
Expenditure against United Nations grant	
Deputy Director's salary	36 842.39
General Service staff salary	20 921.24
Miscellaneous	45.58
	57 809.21
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	502 880.75
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENIDTURE	251 099.79
PRIOR YEARS ADJUSTMENTS	(63 166.92)
BALANCE TRANSFERABLE TO BALANCE SHEET	187 932.87

a/ 1993 audited accounts as approved by the fourth ordinary meeting of the Governing Board of UNAFRI (Addis Ababa, 4-5 January 1995).

Table 4

Revised programme budget for 1995

(In United States dollars)

Budget line	Description	UNDP a/ (1)	Member States Adjusted b/ (2)	United Nations grant available funds (3)	Total as revised (1+2+3)
10.01	Director			38 500	38 500
10.02	Deputy Director		549	30 600	31 149
11.02	Research Officer		2 401	29 500	31 901
11.03	Training Officer		2 050	31 300	33 350
11.04	Information/Document Officer		2 456	20 700	23 156
11.05	Administrative/Finance Officer		1 060	18 200	19 260
11.50	Consultants		4 229		4 229
13.00	Administrative support		41 271	36 000	77 271
14.00	Systems Analyst			18 800	18 800
15.00	Official travel			15 000	15 000
16.00	Mission cost	40 000			40 000
32.00	Group training/meetings	95 000	75 000		170 000
33.00	Research		11 000		11 000
34.00	Information/Documentation		10 500		10 500
41.00	Expendable equipment		3 018	1 980	4 998
42.00	Non-expendable equipment	15 000	6 040	3 960	25 000
52.00	Reporting cost		3 020	1 980	5 000
53.00	Miscellaneous	7 881			7 881
53.02	Communication		6 040	3 960	10 000
53.03	Operations/Maintenance		9 060	5 940	15 000
53.04	Transport		4 700	3 300	8 000
53.05	Hospitality		1 120	880	2 000
53.06	Auditing and Governing Board		4 985		4 985
		157 881	188 499	260 600	606 980

a/ Unspent balance as of October 1994 against UNDP project funds requested to be reallocated for 1995.

b/ Member States adjusted budget to absorb deductions from revised United Nations grant. The difference of $30,749 will be obtained from reimbursement from ECA.

Table 5

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996

(In United States dollars)

Budget line	Description	Member States	United Nations grant	Total
10.01	Director		57 739	57 739
10.02	Deputy Director		32 706	32 706
11.02	Research Officer		33 496	33 496
11.03	Training Officer		35 018	35 018
11.04	Information/Documentation Officer		24 314	24 314
11.05	Administrative/Finance Officer		20 223	20 223
11.50	Consultants		7 000	7 000
13.00	Administrative support		81 134	81 134
14.00	Systems analyst		18 904	18 904
15.00	Official travel	10 000		10 000
16.00	Mission cost			
32.00	Group training/meetings	75 000	118 880	193 880
33.00	Research	15 000		15 000
34.00	Information/documentation	10 000		10 000
41.00	Expendable equipment		5 000	5 000
42.00	Non-expendable equipment		10 000	10 000
52.00	Reporting cost		6 000	6 000
53.00	Miscellaneous/contingency			
53.02	Communication		15 000	15 000
53.03	Maintenance/operations	5 000	5 000	10 000
53.04	Fuel and transport	8 000		8 000
53.05	Hospitality	3 000		3 000
53.06	Auditing and Governing Board	10 000		10 000
		136 000	470 414	606 414

Table 6

Income and expenditure as at 31 December 1994

(In United States dollars)

Assessed contributions for 1994	250 000.00
Grant from United Nations	87 981.00
UNDP Project Fund	179 827.80
Interest and other income	62 802.41
Total income	580 611.21
Expenditure against member States' contributions	
Administrative support	0.00
Research	0.00
Audit expenses	0.00
Secretarial services	0.00
Postage and communication	8 033.16
Operations and maintenance	14 948.16
Transportation	6 526.17
Hospitality	1 762.49
Miscellaneous	6 323.93
Total expenditure against member States contributions	37 593.91
Expenditure against UNDP Project Fund	
Research Adviser	29 466.80
Training Adviser	31 312.00
Information/Documentation Officer	20 680.00
Administrative/Finance Officer	18 210.00
Consultants	11 946.45
Administrative support	21 600.00
Systems Analyst	4 947.00
Duty travel	6 000.00
Mission costs	5 727.00
Group training/meetings	102 678.77
Expendables	7 000.02
Non-expendables	36 920.01
Reporting cost	7 188.79
Sundry	1 779.08
Total	305 455.92
Deduct prior years adjustment	(125 628.12)
Total expenditure against UNDP project funds	179 827.80

Expenditure against United Nations grant

Deputy Director's salary	29 176.42
General Service staff salaries	25 857.34
Professional staff salaries	14 340.16
Total administrative expenses	5 168.18
Separation costs of former Director	13 438.61
Total expenditure against United Nations grant	87 980.71
Total combined expenditure	(305 402.42)
Excess of income over expenditure transferable to balance sheet	275 208.79